Johnson, of Md.
McCreery, of Ky.
Norton, of Min.
Patterson, of Tenn.
Ross, (rep.) of Kansas.
Saulsbury, of Del.
Trumbuil, (rep.) of Ill.
Van Winkle, (rep.) of W. Va
Vickers, of Md.

IMPEACHMENT.

Action of the Court on the Charges Against the President.

Test Vote on the Eleventh Article.

The President Pronounced Not Guilty.

Adjournment of the Court Till the 26th Instant.

The Prosecution to be Reopened by the Managers.

Alleged Corrupt Influences on Non-Impeaching Senators to Form Another Article.

Intense Excitement Throughout the Country.

History of the Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1868. After the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment to-day a motion was made and carried that a vote be taken first on the eleventh article. This was done, and on the roll being called the result was -_

For Acquittal......19.

Two thirds of those present not having voted to convict, the Chief Justice declared the President acquitted on the eleventh article.

The Great Result. The impeachers are down, down in the dust this evening; dismay and depression fill their entire camp. The sword and shadow of disaster have fallen on them, and the great fabric of gilded and glowing hopes that reached its pinnacle of comple tion has been shattered at a blow and damaged beyond reparation by the brief occurrence of to-day None but radicals can realize the vast cubic mea surement-the length, breadth and depth of the ca lamity that has befallen the "party of pro gress" in its splendid career. Moving forward as it was on a broad gauge track with flaring lights and at monstrous speed, bearing down all opposition and exuiting in its very pride of strength; tearing through all the barriers which in running a terrific muck at the constitution itself. it is suddenly brought to a standstill—to a fearfu pause, just as it was rushing blindly on one wing of the framework in the government; just as it had poised itself to deal a fatal blow at the Execufive of the nation; just as it shout to set the terrible precedent ciamor of the mob, and just as it was about to in augurate the decaded example of Mexican anarchy, and make the office of President the source of an ultimate disruption of the government, and the source of never ending internecine struggle. Just at this particular juncture, when the friends of constitu-tional liberty trembled for its safety, the Providence which guides the destinies of nations interposed and

saved us from impending ruin. It is no exaggeration to say that the great radical party has been thrown completely on its beam ends; that its flank leaders, all fanaticism and little brains. are beside themselves with blind and baffled rage, the party of radicalism of which no terms of hyper bole can magnify the importance. It is believed be a blow which, while administering a tremendous check to the fanatics, has saved the country from wailing, the weeping and the shaking of empty carpet-baggers this evening in Wash ington! and oh, the cries and the curses of the office seekers who have been so cruelly de frauded of their bright and innocent expectations who have spent their last dollar and to whom other fields and pastures now are but a mockery And oh, what secruel fate, to come so near laying hands on the vast executive patronage ramifying the country from Maine to California, to turn it al into a vast machine to put a radical President into power, and make radicalism as lasting as the pyra mids of Egypt! And all this sacrificed by the re creancy of friends! The reflection alone makes the strongest radical crazy with conflicting emotions.

President has triumphed. The man upon whom the concentrated hate of radicalism has been so long directed, and for whose deposition the pretended voice of the nation so angrily shricked, holds his own and will continue to hold it to the end of his term. A virtual acquittal has been pronounced The eleventh article, the postscript with all the point of the preceding ten, the refined essence of all the other charges, has been defeated; and with the eleventh article, which, though placed first and a the top, was really at the bottom and made the basis and substructure of the whole impeachment edifice, the rest have come tumbling down with a crash, and the elaborate work of Thad Stevens and his amiable co-laboráteurs is now an almost indistinguishable

THE MORNING OF THE GREAT DAY. The day that was to decide the fate of the Presi dent of the United States opened dull and cloudy All the morning the sun seemed to be engaged in continual struggle with the densely rolling clouds each contending for the mastery. Sometimes the sky became so lowering that pedestrians instinct tively unfuried their umbrellas ready for hoisting at moment's warning; at other times the clouds would roll away, the sun would succeed in darting a few bright rays, when the sombre earth and faces would light up with hope and cheerful ness. Gossips on the subject of impeach ment-and there was no other subject discussed this morning in moralizing upon the future of the re public which it was thought this day would largely influence for good or ill-mentioned the weather as a forcible illustration of the national troubles, and sunshine would prove prophetic of the consequences to the nation of the solemn duty about to be per-formed by the Senate of the United States in the capacity of a High Court of Impeachment. The excitement this morning was deep and intense. Men gathered in groups at the hotels, at the departmen in the stores, and at the street corners, and carnestly canvassed the probable issue of the day. The prevailing question and that which arose first after the greetings of the day were over was-"Will the vote be taken to-day?" and although this with all other questions pertaining to the conclusion of the case remained shrouded in uncertainty, the bulk of public opinion throughout the morning was that

Judging from what the Managers and other leaders of impeachment said, it had been fully determined to avoid all further delay and to push the matter to a finality at once, which they thought would be done if the sick Senators could be brought to the

made to offset the votes of the two Senators, Howard and Conkling, against the vote of Senator Grin RUSH TO THE CAPITOL-SCENES IN THE SENATE

CHAMBER. Refore eleven o'clock a steady stream of neonle w flowing into the Capitol gates, most of whom lodge in the rotunda and corridors of the main building, not having the necessary piece of pasteboard for o on to the Senate wing.

At this time but few persons were in the Senate Chamber. Senators Wade and Buckalew were standing in the centre of the chamber in earnest conversation, and scattered about in the galleries were a number of early arrivals, who understoo the importance of securing eligible seats. A few mir utes after Senators Sumner, Willey, Patterson, of Tennessee, and Ferry, and Messrs, Ringham and Wilson, of the Managers, were present, urging a few more arguments while yet there was time. Senato Ferry placed himself beside Willey and for a long time seemed to be earnestly debating some contest

point. At eleven o'clock the galleries began to fill rapidly as was the case on other days when the tria promised to afford something of extreme interest Visitors to the court had to produce their cards of admission three times before reaching the galleries It is said that the regular number of one thousand tickets was not printed for the occasion, and that some few hundred seats were left cant. Acquittal pelng the general expectation is favorable demonstration was anticipated, and the authorities sought to diminish the attendance to such an extent as that the dozen police nen stationed in the gallery aisles could the mor readily suppress any attempt of an ebullition of th popular feeling. The applications for tickets were never so numerous nor so importunate, and in sev eral instances sums of money were offered.

Within ten minutes of the time appointed for the

opening of the Senate no person had entered diplomatic gallery, although by this tim most of the Senators were in their seats and had paired off in conversation. Henderson and Ross con versed together, Van Winkle and Willey, Trumbul and Ferris, and Doolittle and Dixon.

When the Senate was called to order a number Senators were absent. The steady hum of voice ceased and the most profound stillness reigned Every eye was directed to the floor of the Sc and every ear bent to catch the slightest sound.

THE COURT GETTING READY. Most of the Senators were a nervous and anxiou look, especially the impeachers, who seemed to en ebodings of disaster. Morgan and Conk ling were in close discussion for a brief time, and Ramsay and Chandler appeared to be plotting some strategic move. Reverdy Johnson, Buckaley and Hendricks seemed to be holding a coun cil on the fortunes of the conservative part in this crisis. Anthony and Sprague talked with a careless pleasantry over the situation, while Drake and Harlan wore a doleful and lugubrious lool and shook their heads in unison, as if saying "All is

Logan, Thad Stevens and Sumner sat at the Man agers' table, the latter two being in earnest conver sation, especially Old Thad, who shook his head with peril to his wig, and ever and anon laughed sardonically. Fessenden and Henderson had inter views every few minutes, the latter retiring at inter rals and writing brief notes on slips of paper.

A person who came into the gallery reported having seen a stretcher on the front porch of the Senate. This was supposed to have brought Senator Howard to the Capitol

All the Managers and all the counsel for the Presi dent except Mr. Curtis were at their raspective tables, and nearly all the members of the Hou on the floor, and the diplomatic gallery was by this time full to repletion.

SCENES IN THE GALLERIES-ANXIETY OF THE SPEC TATORS.

There was more excitement of a silent and profound character compressed into a few hours of eventful day than was perhaps ever felt before in nington, even during the stormy time of the re pellion. The Senate, as far as the galleries were co cerned, wore its usual semi-gala apppearance. A great deal of showy slik, a restive fluttering of crystal and gold bedecked fans, a slight sprinkling of beauty and a preponderance of funereal faces. The vote was the great attraction Its near approach and the certainty of its taking ce, stirred the lowest depths of interest and fe ing in every living soul present. At other times the ladies might prefer admiring each other's bonnets, but on this occasion even the unreflecting butterfli of fashion leaned inquiringly forward and watche the solemn procedure of taking the vote with earnest eve.

tor Williams' motion to place the elevent article first in order elicited a vote which was a ver-true indication of the verdict which followed, and true indication, if the conservatives predict aright, of the verdict which the country will soon render After Mr. Williams' motion had been decided upon the articles, and of course everybody became still more interested, and those who were in retired seats leaned a great distance forward with amaz ing ease, and those who were in comfortable places thanked fortune for being so well provided. The event of the trial was at hand. The mystery more perplexing than any that has addled the brain of Vashington since its foundation, as to who was soun on impeachment and who was not, was near it solution. Everybody, high and low, had a direct or interest in the result. Mr. Edmunds moved that the Senate proceed at once to vote on the articles of impeachment. This was about wenty minutes after twelve o'clock. The floor s this time was almost entirely occupied. Behind the triple semi-circular rows of Senators sat the mem bers of the House of Representatives and a good many privileged strangers. One Senatorial seat alone was vacant, and everybody unaware of the name of the rightful occupan, was, asking everybody else who it could be that was absent at this me mentous juncture. Senator Howard, with a shawl around him, was in his accustomed seat He looked feeble but with the spirit of on old Roman he had resolved to come and die if necessary on the floor of the Senate. rathe than fail to record his vote for conviction. Ther seemed, however, no outward symptoms of prema ture dissolution in the Senator's facial express Senators Nye, Conkling and Morton, of the invalid viction was possible. Senator Grimes was the only absent one. To the conservative eye his seat looked painfully empty, and rumors began to gain currency that he would be unable to appear, and doubts of acquittal sprung up where confidence had hitherto prevailed. Sen-ator Fessenden interposed and claimed half an our's indulgence of time for the appearance of Mr Grimes. Senator Johnson rose and stated that Mr Grimes was in the building and would soon make his appearance. A few minutes afterwards he entered by the door on the right hand of the Chief Justice leaning on a stick, his tall, commanding form sway ng somewhat unsteadily, and the traces of physica pain depicted in his pallid face. He took a seat fa away from his usual place and calmly awaited the

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT—THE VERDICT. The eleventh article was read, the Secretary called

ine roll, and the Chief Justice, rising to his feet amic profound silence, which appeared in time to grov nore profound, proceeded to read the question:-"Mr. Senator Anthony, how say you, is the pondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor, as

charged in this article ?"

Mr. Anthony was on his feet, one hand in his pant pocket and the other toying with a pen, his head lightly bent and his face somewhat flushed. ousand pair of eyes were riveted upon him, and thousand held their breath to hear his brief response It was a moment of more intense suspense than any public assemblage of people, perhaps, ever ex-perienced before. Anthony has a conservative face, and both in manner and appearance is the anti-podes of the ideal radical. The conserva tives built upon his vote. They could no be convinced that the gental, gentlemanly representative of Rhode Island could vote for this measure of the President's removal in company with such men as Drake and Chandler, whose instincts are no less fanatical than morose.

Anthony curtly dropped the answer "guilty" a slight deflection of his head in the shape of a bow the Chief Justice, and imaginatively to the

majesty of the law, and then resumed his seat, while a confused murmur, like a rustling o wind through a grove of trees, ran arc the Senate Chamber. The great mystery was ed; the status of Anthony was revealed; the speculations of weeks were brought to grief or tri-umphantly vindicated. Myriads of men were disapinted in the calculations; Anthony had spoke guilty and the country was safe.

Bayard and Buckalew followed and being demo

crats voted not guilty. Then came a phalanx of eight radicals all on the guilty side, headed by Came-

on and ending with Cragin. It was a large batch

of votes thrown in solid column in favor of

conviction. The roll is proceeded with, three demo

crats are struck off, Davis, Dixon and Doolittle, and

the advocates of acquittal are just beginning to roll up their score. Drake, the terrible, with whom in eachment has been a distempered dream rolled or guilty" with an unmistakable accent. Edmunds and Ferry followed in the same key, and then came en, upon whom the eyes of the auc quickly centred. "Guilty or not guilty," and bending forward with unflinching lips and gaze he pronounces "not guilty" distinct and measured cadence. Next comes Fowler. The gaze of the spectators is transferred to the Senator from Tennessee. He bows his head towards the Chief Justice and appears to say something, but no one at a distance hears him, and the Chief Justic requests him to speak louder, while Sumner very rudely makes a similar request. Fowler elevates his and distinctly enunciates takes his seat with a good deal emotion perceptible in his countenance. Frelinghuysen votes "Guilty;" and now w reach Grimes, upon whom the phials of radical wrath have been so unstintedly lavished. He raises himself up with an effort from his chair, though the Chief Justice requests him to be scated, and standing like an uplifted lauce pronounces in unfaltering tone, "Not guilty." Harlan votes for conviction, and Henderson is next called upon. He leans forward with a brave look, while the Senators one and all wait eagerly for his response, for Henderson is still believed safe on the famous eleventh article. and one word will now relieve suspense. guilty" goes clear and ringing from his lips, and the ervatives become jubilant, while the radicals grow depressed. Hendricks votes as all the othe democrats do, and Howard, laving aside his shawl raises himself feebly up, though told by the Chief Justice to retain a sitting posture, and with somewhat of the old fire in his eye declares Andrew Johnson guilty of a high misdemeanor. From Howard to Nye, of Nevada, and Patterson, of Tennessee, there was nothing worth recording in the votes, as no doubt or uncertainty existed as to which way they would vote. Nye, by a singular rumor, had been mentioned among the doubtful. Jim, it was said, would be found "all right" should it be necessary, and, therefore, his answer was waited for with much interest. He said "guilty" in a peculiarly Nyeish style, from which nothing in par deducible. It was evident Nye was not required to be "all right," and he not. Patterson, of Tennessee, shouted out his negaive with a vigor that made people smile and would have brought down the house had it not been for th timely admonition of the Chief Justice. When it came to the turn of Ross, of Kansas, there was a leathlike silence. He was counted by both sides and feared by both. What would he do? He stood up coolly and heard the solemn interrogatory to close, when he answered "not guilty." was a flutter all through the galleries and a move ment all through the court. Half the audience is suppressed tones applauded, while the other half was ready to denounce. The radical element in the galleries was enraged. Well it was that Chase had against disorderly demonstrations or some outbreak must have occurre just then. Ross was the peculiar object of radical nate. "He did it all," said a radical to me, "tha villanous traitor has destroyed the country. We will fix him though, great as he is now." Ross sat down, however, without being "fixed" and voting went on without much note until Van Winkle. of the doubtfuls, he showed the cloven foo and voted for the dreadful criminal's ac quittal. A few steps further down the Senatoria ladder, and Wade was summoned to appear-Wade whose interest in the result was greater than any other member of the court. Would he vote or wou he not? He kept the audience in suspense but a few seconds, and dispelled the dreams indulged by some of his high honor and noble patriotism by casting one vote for Benjamin Wade and another against Andrew Johnson. Willey was the last of the doubtfuls, and

roted "Gullty." AFTER THE VERDICT-THE EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY The immense concourse that had witnessed the acuittal of the President on the adjournment of th High Court poured out of the doors and hastened in every direction to discuss the startling incidents of the day. Pennsylvania avenue was filled with peoing theme. Every occurrence of the day was viewed from two different standpoints. Those were disappointed in the issue of proceedings were abusing the Sen of the Senator who voted "not guilty" in unmeasured terms, and those who were gratified at the result spoke of the same Senators in terms of unbounded admiration. vote on the eleventh article in one of the avenue hotels an elderly gentleman, who seemed to be well had hitherto been acting with the repub-lican party, having cast his fortunes with did not besitate to confess that he felt deeply ashamed of the mean and cowardly manner in which the republican Senators had acted in refusing to take the final vote, and of keeping the whole coun try in the harrowing suspense that is doing so much to injure the credit of the nation, and to depress the business of the country. If Andrew Johnson was guilty, let him be convicted and removed at once, and if not let him be exonerated with the least possib delay. He alluded to the noble, manty and cour ageous bearing of Senators Fessenden, Trumbul Grimes and Henderson in touching and eloquen terms, and said that they were, in his estimation, the only republicans in the Senate. The opinions ex pressed by this gentleman are similar to those avowed by very many who have been known as good and substantial republicans, a large proportion of whom have always been oppose to impeachment, regarding it as a suicida measure; and others who have agreed in the propriety and necessity of impeachment, but who believed that the President should be fairly and hon-

orably tried. The excitement that began when the result of the vote was announced still continues unabated, a though it has not taken the form of noisy dem stration, but is confined to earnest discussion noisy arguments and angry declamation. Owin to the postponement of the vote, the majority of bets that were made upon the direct wagers have been lost and won as the case stands Some of these were that Andrew Johnson would b President on Saturday, the 16th inst., which were made on Monday and Tuesday last. Others were that the President would be convicted on the eleventh article. The settlement of these wagers adds something to the general excitement.

Very many of the radicals are desperately violent to-night. Denunciations loud and deep are buried upon the dissenting republican Senators, and par-ticularly upon Senator Ross, from whom they expected docile obedience. It is said that yesterday and to-day Mr. Ross has been subjected to a wonder ful pressure from the Impeachment leaders, to per suade, wheedle or coerce him into a positive promise to vote for conviction on the eleventh article, as it had been determined to decide that charge, or, rather, batch of insinuaions, first. Senator Ross, in order to shake himse free from his persecutors, promised them in good faith that when he was called on the eleventh article he would "vote all right." This being about th best assurance they could hope to get from a man who persistently kept his own counsel, they were obliged to be satisfied, and, therefore, every radical list thad Ross in the Jacobi The sensation created among these cham ranks. pions of impeachment when Mr. Ross distinctly u tered the words "not guilty" can be more easily imagined than described. Rumors of corruption in

immediately after the court adjourned, and were agerly seized upon by willing believers and circuated with the greatest rapidity. These rumors ever nclude Senators Van Winkle and Fowler, and the radicals find some consolation in the confident assertion, whispered among themselves with signifi-cant shakes of the head, that a resolution will soon be offered in the House, authorizing the Board of Managers to institute an investigation into the circumstances connected with the votes of three Sena tors mentioned, and that within thirty days the obnoxious trio will be expelled. These rumors are, of course, without the least foundation in truth, and originated simply in the splenetic cabals of the

As soon as the result of the vote was known many persons proceeded towards the White House in expectation that some demonstration of rejoicing would occur there, but on finding the doors of the Mansion closed and no indication of unusual proceedings they slowly and doubtfully dispersed, leaving the White House and its sur rounding grounds to its accustomed quiet and repose. A few of the President's friends called upon him to congratulate him on his escape from he toils of the impeachers, so far as the eleventh article was concerned. The President received them with his wonted dignity and cordiality, ex pressed his thanks for their good wishes, but not a word escaped him derogatory to the men who but a few hours before had pronounced him guilty of a high misdemeanor on a string of vague assertions, none of which were proved in evidence or regarded as of any great importance by the Managers in their argus. Neither did the President utter a word of exultation or indulge in the slightest menace against his political enemies. Ben Butler himself could have overed nothing in the deportment of Mr. Johnson to feed his animosity or to sharpen the pang of defeat. After a short time spent conversation the friends left, and Mr. Evarts was admitted to the President remained with him for half an hour. It has been a favorite, and has been regarded as a potent argument in favor of convicting the President, that the most fertile imagination was not able to conceive the great injury he would do to reconstruction, the num ber of official radical heads he would strike off, and the amount of general breakage he would upon the constitution and commit laws, if he were allowed to go scot free of punishment on the pending articles. No person who could have seen the President on this day, that has demonstrated the impossibility of his con viction, could have believed that he contemplated the adoption of any unusual course of action in consequence of his acquittal. is the highest authority for saving that the official course of the President will be precisely the same as it has been heretofore, in so far as relates to the principles for which he contends. If any change ild be observed it will be rather in his attitude towards Congress, the differences between which and himself he will doubtless seek to diminish as

The project of immediately admitting the

new Southern Senators is being seriously considered by some of the insanely wild

What yesterday was only spoken of as something visionary, something so superlatively improper as to be unworthy of a moment's serious thought, is now not only being discussed but entertained with considerable favor. The object of this sudden admission of representatives from the newly reconstructed regions is openly pro claimed to be in order to secure votes enough to insure conviction. This may seem acredible, but is quite a fact neverth The enthusiastic bigots who favor the idea are that all that is necessary to fit these new ators to be "fair and impartial judges" is to take oath and have the testimony read over to them not many of the Senators who have voted ab ne from the court for days during the trial? and why may not other Senators who have heard a word of the testimony be equally as good judges of the law and facts as these remi Senators who were so neglectful of their duties though they possessed the right to be present from the start? This is the question propounded by rad cals to people who doubt the right of Senators, members of the court during the trial, to pass judg ment in the case. A Senator at the public tal of the hotels to-night said;-"I believe the thing is right. We have a right to admit Southern Senator and they will have a right to vote after reading estimony. We are doing the work of God and aim ng at the salvation of the country. Shall we stop a trifles when the nation's life is in No, sir. We must do our duty fearperil? essly and firmly." Think of a noble of the "party of great moral ideas" preach an abominable doctrine without blush, and in the public ear? It is hardly possible that in the present Senate a sufficient number of votes can be obtained to sanction such a proceeding, but there are four or five blind fanatics who intend at Chicago will be the adoption of a resolution call ing for the admission of the Southern representatives and declaring the right of the new made from "Carpet Bagia" to cast their votes for the con viction of Andrew Johnson. It is also said that Fessen den, Trumbull, Grimes, Fowler, Ross, Henderson and Van Winkle will be read out of the party solemnly by the convention of president mak ers. Should such a thing as condemnatory resolutions of these Senators be attempted there will be a lively time in Chicago, perhaps a general smash up of the radical machine by a heavy bolt of conservatives, and then good bye to Grant, Wade, Colfax, Wilson, Washburne & Co. The se cession of men like Fessenden and Trumbull, it is conceded, would be to the republican party like mocking the bottom out of a ship. It would sink

forever beyond redemption. With the brains of the party gone what would be left of it? At sunset on each Saturday it is customary for the Marine Rand to play for an hour and a half on the grounds in the rear of the Executive Mansion, at which times the citizens assemble there to enjoy the beauty of the grounds and the pleasure of listening to the music. This afternoon the White House grounds were densely crowded, in the hope that the President would appear and, perhaps, say something. The people lingered near the mansion nd kept their attention closely fixed upon the balcony, but the President failed to appear, and the assemblage quietly dispersed. About half-past ten this evening the President was taken by surprise by a serenading party consisting of a brass band only which performed several airs in a very creditab style. Although the President was ignorant of the persons who paid him the compliment he stepped to the window and thanked the band for the pleasur

they afforded him. Senator Ross and the Kansas Radicals-He Refuses to Vote as They Dictate. The following has been received here directed Senators Pomeroy and Ross, of Kansas:-

Leavenworth, Kansas, May 14, 1868.
Kansas has heard the evidence and demands the conviction of the President.
Signed by D. R. Anthony and one thousand others.
To the above Senator Ross has sent the following reply:-

reply:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1868.

GENTLEMEN—I do not recognize your right to de mand that I shall vote either for or against conviction. I have taken an oath to do impartial justice according to the constitution and laws, and trus that I shall have the courage and honesty to vote according to the dictates of my judgment and for the highest good of my country.

E. C. ROSS.

To D. R. Anthony and others.

Senator Henderson and the Missouri Dele gation.

The Missouri Congressional delegation have re alled to Senator Henderson's recent letter to them In that letter they say they are placed in a false position. But the misstatement of facts and infer-ence they are confident was entirely unintentional

Senator Henderson has replied to them. In narrating what took place at the interview, he says:-It was at this point that I promised to ascertain whether I must resign or not. I did not want time to consider whether I could change my vote or sit silent or commit perjury; but simply whether there would be a conviction regardless of my vote. These things were done on the spur of the moment and almost without counsel on my part; and, to me, under a sense of humiliation which I cannot describe. So soon as I had time to reflect on the subject, I determined to remain in my seat and do my duty. If my constituents, honest, intelligent, brave and reliable, shall in a body condemn me, I will give up my seat, when it can be done with self-respect?"

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Thirty-Sixth Day.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 16, 1868. The Senate met at half-past eleven o'clock. The ralleries were full, and policemen standing in the

Mr. TRUMBULL reported back from the Judiciary committee the bill for the admission of Arkansas without amendment, which was laid over.

Mr. HENDRICKS gave notice that he would prese a minority report, and Mr. DRAKE that he would offer an amendment when it came up for action.

Some unimportant bills were introduced and v ious messages received from the House.

At twelve o'clock precisely the Chief Justice, wearng the silk robe of office, entered and took his seat as presiding officer of the Court of Impeachment and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to make procla-The proclamation was made in the usual form.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the journal of the last day's proceedings in the case of the United States against Andrew Johnson, President. When the reading was concluded

Senator EDMUNDS called up the order heretofor submitted in the following words:-Ordered, That the Chief Justice, in directing the ecretary to read the several articles of impeach-ient, shall direct him to read the eleventh article rst, and the question shall be taken on that article, nd thereafter on the other ten successively as they

Before taking it up Senator EDMUNDS offered the ollowing order, which was adopted:-

Ordered, Phat the Secretary be directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate, sitting for the trial of the President on the articles of impeachment, are now ready to receive them in the Senate chamber.

Senator Johnson inquired whether the order of

The CHIRF JUSTICE replied that it was not Senator Johnson said that he would like to make motion on it.

Senator Conness objected.

The question was then put on taking up Senator Williams' order for action, and it was decided year 34, nays 19, as follows:-

Yeas—34.

Morrill, of Me.
Morrill, of Vt.
Morton, of Ind.
Nye, of Nevada.
Patterson, of N. H.
Pomeroy, of Kansas.
Ramsey, of Minn.
Sherman, of Ohio.
Sprague, of R. I.
Stewart, of Nevada.
Summer, of Mass.
Thayer, of Nebraska.
N. J. Tipton, of Nebraska.
Wade, of Ohio.
Williams, of Oregon.
Wilson, of Mass.
Yates, of Ill.
Nays—19.
McCreery, of Ky.
Norton, of Minn.
Patterson, of Tenn.
Ross, rep., of Kansas.
Saulsbury, of Del.
Trumbull, rep., of Hl.
Van Winkle, rep., of W. Va.
Vickers, of Md.
Willey, rep., of W. Va. Anthony, of R. I. Antiony, of R. I.
Cameron, of Pa.
Cattell, of N. J.
Chandler, of Mich.
Cole, of Cal.
Conkling, of N. Y.
Conness, of Cal.
Corbett, of Oregon.
Crastin, of N. H.
Drake, of Mo.
Bdmunds, of Vt.
Ferry, of Conn. ercy, of Conn Frelinghuysen, of S. J. Hartan, of lowa. Howard, of Mich. Howe, of Wis. lorgan, of N. Y. Bayard, of Det.

Buckalew, of Pa. Davis, of Ky. Dixon, of Conn. Doolittle, of Wis. Fessenden, rep., of Fowler, rep., of Te Hendricks, of la Johnson, of Md Senator Wade voted for the first time, and voted

in the affirmative.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the order, and it was carried by the same vote-

While the votes were being taken the members of the House of Representatives were announced as at the bar of the Senate. They entered, headed by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and attended by their clerk and doorkeeper. Most of the members had precedthem and had taken seats on the floor of the Senate

chamber and in the galleries. Mr. Fessenden rose to make a motion to postpor the vote for an hour, on account of the absence of Mr. Grimes, but on being informed that that Senator

was in the Capitol he did not make the motion. Mr. GRIMES immediately afterwards came into th chamber, and took his seat in one of the side aisles Mr. Enwuyns then submitted an order that the Senate do now proceed to vote on the articles accord ng to the rules of the Senate, which was agreed to. The CHIEF JUSTICE, rising, said:-By direction o the Senate the Chief Justice desires to admonish the citizens and strangers in the galleries that absolute silence and perfect order is required. It will be a

subject of infinite regret if any violation of the order of the Senate will necessitate the execution of the further order that the person guilty of disturbance be immediately removed. Then addressing the Sena tors the Chief Justice said:-Senators, in conformity to the order of the Senate the Chief Justice will no proceed to take the vote on the eleventh article as directed by the rule.

lows:-

The eleventh article was read by the Clerk as follows:—

Article 11. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in disregard of the constitution and laws of the United States, did heretofore, to wit, on the 18th day of August, 1866—at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, by public speech, declare and affirm in substance that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States and the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was deep to the States, thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress of only part of the States, thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying and intending to deny the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the constitution of the United States; and in pursuance of said declaration, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, afterward—to wit, on the 21st day of February, 1868—at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers," passed March 2, 1867, by unlawfully devising and contriving and attempting to devise and contrive means by which he should prevent Edwin M. Stanton from said office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension theretofore made by said Andrew Johnson of said Edwin M. Stanton from said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and also by further unlawfully and contr

ington, commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

And the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

The first name on the roll, that of Senator Anthony,

The first name on the roll, that of Senator Anthony eing called, that Senator rose in his place, and the Chief Justice, also standing, addressed to him thu "Mr. Senator Anthony: How say you; is the re

spondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United tates, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor, as charged in this article?"

vote went on until all the Senators had responded. the vote summing up year 35, pays 19, as follows:-For Conviction-35. Morrill, of Vt.
Morton, of Ind.
Nye, of NevadaPatterson, of N. H.
Pomeroy, of Kassas.
Ramsey, of Minn.
Sherman, of Ohio.
Sprague, of R. I.
Stewart, of Nevada.
Thayer, of Meb.
Tipton, of Neb.
Tipton, of Neb.
Wide, of Ohio.
Willey, of W. Va.
Wilsams, of Oregon.
Wilson, of Mass.
Yates, of Ill.

Anthony, of R. I. Antiony, of R. I.
Cameron, of Pa.
Cattell, of N. J.
Chandler, of Mich.
Cote, of Cal.
Conkling, of N. Y.
Conness, of Cal.
Corbett, of Oregon.
Cragin, of N. H.
Drake, of Mo.
Edmunds, of V. Bayard, of Del.
Buckalew, of Pa.
bavis, of Ky.
bixou, (rep.) of Conn.
Doolittle, (rep.) of Wis.
Fessenden, (rep.) of Tenn.
Grimes, (rep.) of Tenn.
Grimes, (rep.) of Mo.
Henderson, (rep.) of Mo. ounced.

Bayard, of Del.

The votes of Senators were waited for with the ost anxiety, though nothing more than a general motion as of suspense relieved was made manifest when the vote of a doubtful Senator was given. If was noticed that Senator Cameron voted ahead of time. The Chief Justice had not concluded the formal question before the Senator's vote of "Guilty" was prop

Not Guilty-19.

Senators Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Ross, Trom ble and Van Winkle, among the republican Senators voted "Not Guilty." Senator Wade, when his name was called, stood up unhesitatingly and voted

"Guilty." Before the result of the vote was announced, but when it was known, Senator Williams rose and moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, ad journ until Tuesday, the 26th of May, at twelve o'clock Senator Johnson addressed the Chief Justice.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that debate was

Senator Johnson-Is it in order to adjourn the Senate when it has already decided on one of the The CHIEF JUSTICE-The precedents are, except in

one case, the case of Humphrey, that the announce ment was not made until the end of the cause. The Chair will, however, take the direction of the Sen ate. If the Senate desire the announcement to be made now it will be made.

Senator Sherman-The announcement of the vote had better be made.

Senator DRAKE-I submit as a question of order that a motion to adjourn is pending and that that motion takes precedence of all other things.

The CHIEP JUSTICE -The Senator from Missouri is perfectly right. A motion to adjourn has been made. and that motion takes precedence. Senator HENDRICKS-The motion to adjourn can

not be made pending a vote, and the vote is not com plete until it is announced. Senator Conkling-A motion cannot be made

pending the roll call. Several SENATO -Certainly not. Let the vote be announced.

Senator Johnson-I ask that the vote be an-

The CHIEF JUSTICE-The vote will be announced The Clerk will read the roll.

The roll having been read by the Clerk,

The CHIEF JUSTICE rose and announced the result in these words:—On this article there are thirty-five Senators who have voted "Guilty" and nineteen Senators who have voted "Not guilty," The President is, therefore, acquitted on this article. No manifestation of sentiment was made on either

side of the question. Whatever were the feelings of Senators, members and spectators, they were thoroughly suppressed. Senator WILLIAMS' motion to adjourn until Tues-

day, the 26th inst., was then taken up. Senator HENDRICKS submitted as a question of order that the Senate was now executing an order already made, which was in the nature and had the

effect of the previous question. Therefore the motion to adjourn otherwise than simply to adjourn was Calls of "Question," "Question," The CHIEF JUSTICE-The motion that when the Senate adjourn it adjourns to meet at a certain date cannot now be entertained, because the Senate is in process of executing an order. A motion to adjourn

to a certain day seems to the Chair to come under the same rule. The Chair will, therefore, decide the Senator CONNESS-From that decision of the Chair

I appeal. The CRIEF JUSTICE put the question and directed the Clerk to read the order adopted to-day on motion of Sepator Edmunds, as follows:—

Ordered, That the Senate do now proceed to vote Senator Yowarn called for the yeas and mays on the question whether the decision of the Chair se anatained. The vote was facen and resulted yeas 24, nays 30)

s follows:-

as follows:—
YEAS—Senators Antiony, Bayard, Buckalew, Conking, Davis, Dixon, Dodutie, Ferry, Fessenden, Foweler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Norton, Patterson of Tenn., Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbal, Van Winkle, Vicker and Willey—24.

NAYS—Senators Cameron, Cavell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmands, Freinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vt., Morton, Nye, Pattekon of N. H., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sprague, Stewert, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—30.

So the decision of the Chief Justice was received. and the order to adjourn over was ruled

striking out the words "26th instant" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Wednesday, the 1st day of

The amendment was rejected-yeas 20, navs 24, as follows:-

YEAS—Senators Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Paterson of Tenn., Ross, Sanisbury, Trumbuil, Van Winkle, Vicken and Willey—20.

O'Telm., Ross, Samsbury, Francial, Varken and Willey-20.

NAYS—Senators Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragsn. Drake, Edmunds, Freilinghuysen, rerry, Howard, Hariand, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vt., Morton, Nye, Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Kamsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Samner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Williams and Yates—34.

Senator McCheery moved to amend the order by making it read to adjourn without day. The question was taken and the amendment was

rejected-yeas 6, nays 47, as follows:-YEAS-Senators Bayard, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, McCreery and Vickers-6. McGreery and Vickers—6.
McGreery and Vickers—6.
NAYS—Senators, Anthony, Buckaiew, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conking, Conness, Corbect, Cragin, Drake, Edmonds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowier, Freingheysen, Harian, henderson, Hendricss, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Mortill of Me., Mortill of Vt., Morton, Norton, Nye, Patterson of N. H., Fatterson of Tenn., Pomeroy, Rainsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Summer, Thayer, Tip.on, Trumbull, Van Winkie, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—47.

Senator Buckalew moved to amend the order by providing for an adjournment till Monday, the 25th inst. Rejected without division.

The question recurred on the order as originally offered by Senator Williams to adjourn the court till Tuesday the 26th inst. The vote was taken and resuited yeas 32, navs 21, as joilows:-

suited yeas 32, nays 21, as ioliows:—
YEAS—Senators Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Coie, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edimunds, Frelinginysen, Harian, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vt., Morton, Nye, Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Raimsey, Ross, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—32.
NAYS—Senators Bayard, Buckalew, Conkling, Davis, Dixon, Doolitte, Ferry, Feasenien, Fowler, Johnson, Henderson, Hendertosk, McCreery, Morgan, Norton, Patterson of Tenn., Sanisbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Vickers and Wiley—21.

The Curry Instruct announced the result, and said

The CRIEF JUSTICE announced the result, and said the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, stands adjourned till Tuesday, the 26th instant, at

tweive o'clock.

The Chief Justice then left the chair and the memers of the House retired to their own chamber.

The spectators who had filed every seat and standing place in the galleries, immediately began to pour out into the balle and corridors, and the curtain fell for ten days on the national drama of impeachment. The coting scene was not marked by the singuical reach of decorum or good order.

The Senate in Legislative Session The Senate having resumed its session took up to concurrent resolution of the House for a recess atil Monday, the 25th instant. This gave rise to a

entil Monday, the 26th instant. This gave rise to a decission.

The concurrent resolution was supported by Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Hendricks and Sumper, and opposed by Messrs. Conkaing, Morrill of Maine and Nye.

Mr. Nys said he had enough experience in this body to know that it was useless to oppose an adjournment for a week, a day or an bour. He thought the President would be able to take care of himself with his new recruits. He thought a little embarrassment to the President would not be unprofitable. Let Arkansas come in to-day; let us profitable. Let Arkansas come in to-day; let us have a birth turn a death; let us pass a concurrent resolution admitting the State of Arkansas, and re-lieve him of his embarrassment by not sending it to him at all to have it sent back at the end of ten days with another defant veto. We have had enough of them. Let us admit Arkansas before the man is

CONTINUED ON SEVENTH I AVE.